Sborník vědeckých prací Vysoké školy báňské – Technické univerzity Ostrava
číslo 1, rok 2009, ročník LII, řada hutnická
článek č. 1467

TEXTILE DESIGN IN RUŽOMBEROK

P. LIZÁK

Department of Industrial Design in Ružomberok, Faculty of Industrial Technologies, Alexander Dubček University of Trenčín; Slovak Republic, lizak@fpt.tnuni.sk

ABSTRACT: Designer´s work in a mill itself comes from strategic aims of production; we can hardly speak about free creation. Although a designer is limited in a way, he/she has some possibilities to apply his/her creative objectives. A designer is not only an innovator in his/her relation to seasonal fashion offer but he/she also gives incentives for new technical and technological outcomes.

KEY WORDS: textile design,

1. INTRODUCTION

Designer´s work in a mill itself comes from strategic aims of production, we can hardly speak about free creation. Although a designer is limited in a way, he/she has some possibilities to apply his/her creative objectives. As far as patterning is concerned, you always start from particular existing technology in a mill, it means from production of a yarn to weaving and knitting up to a final finishing of textiles. This reality is met with an idea and opinion which has a certain target. In our conditions it means a certain type of textile with a particular pattern application in a certain clothing product. Sometimes the target is given to a designer, but more often a designer searches for new ideas himself/herself. It is beneficial for a producer to give an employee the highest possible volume of inspiration. Work of designers mainly includes searching for and finding this abstract idea. This one is then adapted to particular production possibilities and a new pattern is created as well as a product.

2. TEXTILE DESIGN

A designer is not only an innovator in his/her relation to seasonal fashion offer, but he/she also gives incentives for new technical and technological outcomes. He/she can also contribute to their selection and introduction into practice. A textile design is an overall look including the textile construction and pattern is only a drawing on textile's surface.

Specific demands on patterning are determined by machines in the mills, starting from aesthetic and artistic realization with coloured or bond pattern, up to technical parameters of textile as are e.g. width, area weight and also elasticity, breaking elongation, strength and other. In the mills in which are the completed parts or the whole products made on the machines, designer is a creator of a textile pattern and at the same time the creator of the whole product. In the mills where is production sold by meter, designer creates a textile pattern which is intended for the further creative processing performed by ready-made clothes; designer is up to a finished product. It means that for production sold by meter, a pattern and colourfulness for given fashion season must be set earlier.

Creation of a design starts with the choice of material for a yarn or silk. One of the most important categories is the colour of a yarn and its construction, raw material, the way of spinning, the number of twistings, woolliness, filling, if the spun yarn it is smoothness and effect and etc. We can say that a yarn itself has got its design which in fact decides about a textile design.

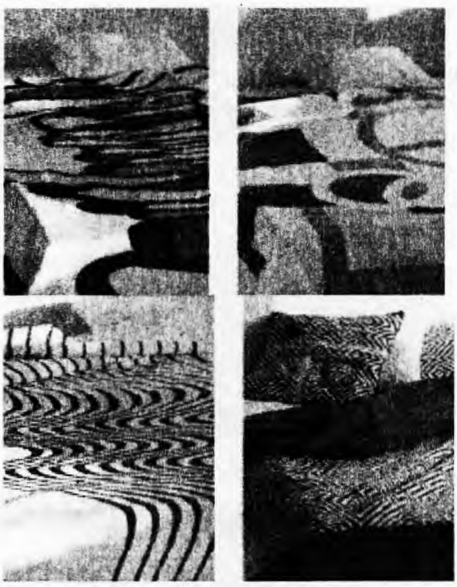

Fig. 1: Textile design

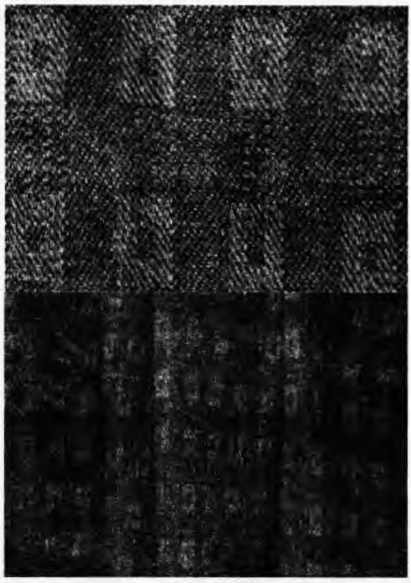

Fig. 2: Design for autosheet

Fig. 3: Fashion design

Fig. 4: Fashion design

When we are familiar with material and its technical parameters (raw- material, length weight, twisting, appearance and colourfulness) we can start with a pattern design of textile. Of course, we have to take particular possibilities of machines and the fact how a designer can use them into consideration. A designer can also find a new way how to extend the patterning possibilities of a machine.

Precise production documentation – technological regulations – is created by a designer or technologist on a finished product. Then it serves for any production and economic support materials including the price of a product. Good quality product has to meet other demands as well (size and dye fastness) for intended exploitation of textile, as it is for example elasticity, mechanic resistance, requests on upkeeping by customers, etc.

New products are necessary to be verified by the practice exploitation as some shortcomings, which are not discovered by laboratory tests, can occur. These could lead to claims or commercial failure. If a particular product meets all the requirements and a required quality will be guaranteed in a mass production, such a product can be included into sale product collection for certain fashion season with alternatives in several colours.

Fig. 5: Textile composition

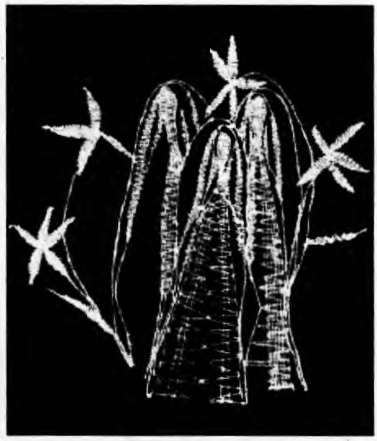

Fig. 6: Lace

Fig. 7: Textile paravan

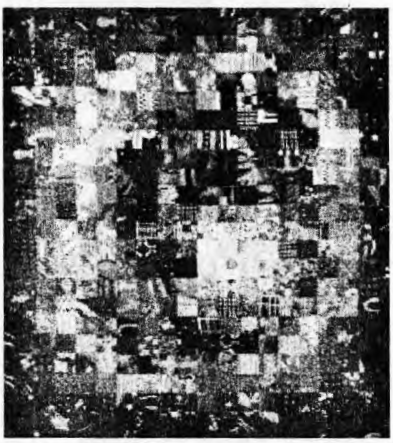

Fig. 8: Patchwork

Finally, we can say that technology with its possibilities, and materials with their qualities basically influence the fashion, especially by enabling new design solution and new qualities of products. Innovation in the field of yarn production, new kinds of materials, new possibilities of modern machines and progress in product finishing together with creative ideas of a designer, are important factors influencing product's design, and in this way also a fashion.

3. THE HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT IN RUŽOMBEROK

After the separation of Czechoslovak Republic, there were an empty positions in SR which concerned teaching of Mechanic and Textile Technologies as they were previously taught at FT TU in Liberec for the whole Czechoslovakia. That was the reason why the workplace was established in Ružomberok.

Based on the decision of Convocation held on 5.12.1995, FT TU in Liberec started to help FPT TnU in Ružomberok mainly in the area of teaching some subjects.

Students of Košice TU, located at detached workplace in Ružomberok, were relocated in the union of Trenčín University on 1.12.1997. Here are the students of Bachelor study trained for the needs of textile and clothing industry. At the same time, conditions for engineering study here were created with the help of TF of TU in Liberec. During the choice of the study branches and pedagogical

orientation of the Department, the necessity of study orientation at Mechanic Textile Technology and Design in SR was taken into consideration. From this reason, the employees of Trenčín University- Faculty of Industrial Technologies- devoted themselves to research of inner structure of linear length forms such as sliver, yarn, staple simple and spun yarn, silk and flat textiles – web from carded yarn machine, woven textiles, knitwear and technical textiles. The aim was to find links between production technologies and structure, as the qualities of textile products are influenced by them and to contribute to the most economical production of textiles with required qualities in this way.

Nowadays we are doing research on parameters of textile fibre forms. Some of them are not very well known in current practice and we are searching for the causes and procedures of originating qualities of these forms.

The working group members of the previous accreditation commission of Slovak government visited Department of Textile Technologies in Ružomberok, looked round for the equipment and stated a very good level of technical equipment of the laboratories, which provides a good perquisite not only for bachelor, engineering study, but also prospectively for doctors´ one, too. Current accreditation commission of SR government approved (without any limitation) the continuance of study in the branch of Textile Technology and Design in May 2006. It recommended the staff to finish personnel and material equipment of KPD FPT with the respect to textile and clothing technology in connection with an industrial design.

Department of Textile Technologies met the aims of cooperation agreements with the enterprises and of cooperation agreement with ATOP SR, signed on 23.2.1988. This one was previously agreed by the committee of ATOP SR on the meeting held on 10.2.1998. On 1.9.2006 Department of Textile Technologies was renamed on Department of Industrial Design, and it has been operating under this name since then.

An inseparable part of each University is a research activity. It helps in solving current and perspective problems of production and services. Close links of the school with industry and market economy provide effective assumption for practical activities of individual students on the field of production and research institutions.

Department's employees participate in solving the research and they design tasks in the area of mechanic technology of textile, textile structures and their design, which resulted into publishing activity of the Department abroad and at home. Internal and external employees of Department of Industrial Design, Faculty of Industrial Technologies of TU deal with the research of the inner structure of linear length forms and their influence on qualities in connection to the product design. The aim is to find connection between production technologies, structure and design, as some qualities, as well as aesthetic level of textile products result from it. Currently we are working on the industrial design in electro-technical, textile, rubber and glass industry.

4. CONCLUSION

Opening of the borders leads to mutual cooperation between universities abroad and at the same time it leads to activities within the framework of international professional institutions. It resulted into organizing this international conference TEXCO.

5. REFERENCES

[1] PETRÁNSKY, Ľ., KLIVAR, M.: *Úvod do teórie designu.* VŠVU. Bratislava 1981.

[2] LIZÁK, P.: *Textilný dizajn na Slovensku*, 2nd Central European Conference, Bratislava, 2001

[3] LIZÁK, P.: *Textilný dizajn,* ISBN 80-969610-0-4, EAN 9788096961009, Dizajn n.o. Ružomberok, 2006.